Parenti Urges Development of a Radical Analysis

BY STEPHEN OLSON

Michael Parenti spoke to interested members of the community on last Thursday night. Parenti is a professor of political science at UVM, whose contract was not renewed by the Board of Trustees, against the unanimous recommendation of his department as well as the advice of the deans and the President of the University. His dismissal was seen as a reaction by the trustees against Parenti's open support of the Viet Cong, and his socialist beliefs.

Parenti spoke about the veracity of a radical analysis of the events that set the tone of our society:

"Appalachia was no accident. It is the outcome of deliberate and strenuous efforts by certain people pursuing certain interests. Appalachia is not the irrational off-shoot of a basically rational society; the radical would argue that it is a rational outcome of a basically irrational society. It is not the symptoms that are irrational. It is the system of power, interest, and exploitation that is irrational. What do you expect to happen in Appalachia, when the system operates under one imperative which is the maximization of profit, power, property, and privilege? What do you expect to happen to those who have not the power to defend their own interests?"

"The liberal has many of the same complaints that we radicals have; our warped priorities...if in twenty years we haven't done anything about poverty, then why haven't we done anything? What is the system of power and interest that prevents us from doing anything about it?... It is time that you got tired of your liberal complaints, and began to move toward a radical analysis."

Parenti spoke very little of the issue of his dismissal. His radical analysis of the event examined the system of power and interest that had him fired—the Board of Trustees, and the society that spawned them. He spoke not only of himself but of the danger facing any radical:

"As soon as you begin to develop a radical analysis, you are cut from the mainstream, the media—it becomes very difficult."

Parenti assailed the Trustees as being unfit to govern a liberal institution. He described them as being materialistic, incompetent, and narrow-minded. He spoke of the entire trustee system of governance, in society as well as in colleges, as being the major obstacle to a free society. He also proposed an alternative:

"What we need is a humane, anti-imperialistic, democratic socialism in this country."

Parenti attacked academics for not being able to pose alternatives to the corporate capitalist state. He also decried selfish people who were not committed to change:

"(They ask)...what can I do without disrupting my ordinary life, and comforts as I now have them? The answer to that is, not very much."

The audience of about 150 was generally very warm, with the exception of several faculty and students. It was surprising that so few professors should come to hear a man whose academic freedom had been so flagrantly violated.

Equally surprising was the fact that Michael Parenti had kept his sense of humor and his idealism as the system that he tried to work within broke their own rules to victimize him for his political beliefs. He also kept his belief in the future of socialism:

"...they are coming to the realization that it isn't the hippies who are taxing them until their backs are breaking. They're beginning slowly to discover this, and when they discover this, and when this system eventually becomes more and more caught in its own contradictions, then we will be on our way to a humane society, one in which the people sitting next to you will be your brothers and sisters, and not your enemies; one in which cooperative behavior will be taken as a necessity, as a creative thing, as a personal and individually fulfilling thing; one in which you will not be atomized and alienated, at least not in all things. And I think that that's the kind of society that I want to, and have to work for."

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

Entered as second class matter at Miadlebury, Vt. **January 20, 1972**
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News Analysis

Trustees' Finance Committee Outlines Role of College

BY LARRY THOMAS

On Friday afternoon, January 7, the Community Council met with the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees in Proctor Lounge. The purpose of this meeting was obstensibly to discuss the recommendations drafted by Robert Metzger, president of the Student Forum, to the Finance Committee on Middlebury's potential role in excersizing corporate responsibility as an institutional investor, specifically through participating in Campaign GM. What was revealed during this meeting was far more important than the long-awaited statement as to why the Finance Committee refused to vote their GM proxies against management. During this meeting, the administration and Trustees laid down openly their philosophy on the role of the college in the political and economic context in which this institution exists. Friday afternoon was probably the first time the college community was offered such a complete deliniation of why Middlebury College does what it does and why it doesn't fully use its power as an educational, political and economic entity.

That philosophy came out in the words of the three major decision makers of the College; President Armstrong, Arnold LaForce, head of the Finance Committee, and L. Douglas Merideth, Chairman of the Board. As this article is an interpretation of what was said at the meeting, it will hopefully point out the fallacy of the basic premise behind the Trustees' argument; that of investment neutrality, which is a political act, and how in the name of economic expediency, Middlebury is sacrificing its potential to become a politically and socially useful institution. This article's conclusions make no pretence of being impartial or unbiased; it is written with a specific point of view. However, this does not mean that facts will be altered or new ones will be manufactured to fit this writer's purpose. The reason this article was written is because somehow, acting within the same factual context, two parties have come out with totally different and subjective conclusions.

Campaign GM

Last March, the Trustees ignored a recommendation passed by the College Council urging that the Finance Committee use its GM proxies to "support proposal #3 of Campaign GM and (give) qualified support to proposals 1 and 2." These three proposals sought to ammend the company's by-laws to establish a process for shareholder participation in the nominating and electing procedures for General Motors directors (proposal 1), allow employers, consumers and dealers to participate in the same process (proposal 2), and to make it mandatory that a report on air pollution control, autosafety, and minority hiring and franchising practices appear in the annual report (proposal 3). In answer to the question of why these recommendations were overlooked and Middlebury's proxies went to management, the Finance Committee issued its "Statement of the Finance Committee on Voting of GM Proxies", which, according to Mr. Metzger's report, "dealt exclusivelt with the particulars of the actual proposals, (and) skirted the basic issue of whether the College should, or could support other such attempts at encouraging corporate responsibility." On Saturday, October 31, Mr. Felix Rohatyn of the Finance Committee met with students and a representative from Campaign GM in an effort to make that Committee's stand on corporate responsibility more explicit. Although not totally opposed to the principle of using proxies to make corporations more responsive, Mr. Rohatyn clearly established the essential principles behind the Committee's decision; first, that the foremost function of the College's investment was to make money, and secondly, that present information about GM depredations was subjective in nature and insufficient to justify challenging management with a proxy fight. The Sub-committee on Corporate Responsibility of the Community Council then issued a report requesting that the Finance Committee answer specific questions about their decision and more general issues on decision making in regard to investment. Last Friday's meeting was an attempt to consider these issues.

The Subcommittee's recommendations were moderate and reformist in principle. Their argument affirmed the integrity and expertise of the Board of Trustees in financial matters, and the necessity to uphold " the financial integrity of the institution that successful investment entails", and in no way attacked the profit optimization principle of institutional investment. It sought, as does the equally moderate Campaign GM, not to question the basic premise of corporate capitalism and investment, but to reform that structure by making it more responsive to the public. It stated that Middlebury had a "social responsibility to be excersized in the context of its investment policies," and that this social activism could be undertaken without sacrificing financial return through investment in clean stocks and conscience funds, such as the Dreyfus Third Century Fund. It mildly challenged the claim of the Finance Committee that investment and proxy power could be neutral by using it to support management. The report stated,

Erkki W. "Stub" Mackey, 51, of 45 Seminary St., Middlebury, a long time member of the Middlebury College coaching staff, died at the Medical Center in Burlington, Vt., Saturday night, December 11, following a brief illness.

continued on page 10

EQ NEWS

Environmental Quality has been talking about recycling papers for a long time but few people know what that means and what the process involves. A typical recycling process is run in the following manner. The papers that are collected on campus and in town are taken to a junk dealer in Burlington. The first step that the papers go through is compression into 1200 pound bales, and shipment to a recycling plant. Here a mixture of three parts paper to 97 parts water is stirred by an hydropulper which is like a giant eggbeater. This stirring breaks down the sheets of paper into an oat-meal like goo which is drained out of the bottom of the tub through 1/8 inch holes. In this part of the process any contaminants that went in with the paper are removed. String and cloth twist around a rope that is suspended in the tub and are later pulled out and heavy materials are tossed to the side of the tub.

Sand and grit are removed in the next process. This involves the pumping of the goo into a centrifugal separater. Then it is drained through .078 inch holes retaining the grit on the screen.

Next the goo is thickened by dewatering and is again diluted to a low consistency for the paper making step. At this point it is cleaned for the last time in another centrifugal separater and sent through another screen with .014 inch holes to remove the last bits of material.

In the final process the diluted goo flows to the paper-board machine where the paper fibers are distributed evenly on the surface of a continuous metallic wire, put through a draining process, and then this continuous sheet of paper enters pressurized steam dryers. The layers of fibers are then combined producing a thick sheet of paperboard.

In the case of recycling paper into new newsprint and new paper products such as typing paper a deinking process is involved. The bales of paper are put into the pulping unit with the deinking chemicals. The goo is then squeezed by huge rollers and rinsed thus removing the inky liquid. During the recycling process decribed before it is also put through a bleaching step restoring its original color. The disposal of the inky goo has been a subject of great concern and every environmental organization that was consulted about it said that more research is needed concerning it because so little is known about the pollution caused by the ink. This inky water creates a solid waste problem. It may either be a problem for landfills or for water pollution. The release of this inky sludge-like material into our waterways in not illegal yet so unless the plant treats it it is an environmental problem. However, a water pollution bill presently before Congress will make it illegal to dump this sludge into our waterways. Until then, unless citizens complain about paper mill pollution we must accept that the good that comes with recycling outweighs the bad since it creates less pollution than the use of virgin wood for making paper.

"Last year,(1969), three paper-making plants turned 365,000 tons of old newspapers into 320,000 tons of fresh newsprint valued at about $45 million. That's equal to 11% of the newsprint produced annually in this country and 4% of the newsprint consumed in the U.S. last year."

"Newsprint made in 1969 from reclaimed newspapers conserved about 5.1 million trees, or some 34,000 acres of fir, spruce, or pine," says C.R. Batten, Chicago regional manager of the American Forest Institute."

There has been a lot of talk about PCBs (polychloro biphenyls) contamination food that is in cartons made of recycled materials. But, in an aritcle in the Environmental Action Bulletin of Nov. 6, 1971 the following explanation was given: "According to the API release, some member firms have been monitoring samples and found the presence of PCBs in paper made from wood pulp as well as recycled fibers. The industry has been told that in the production of pulp, PCBs can be picked up from process water, as lakes and streams have been affected." In other words, PCBs are in the water and they get in the products that come in contact with the water.

On January 24 Ernest Gibson, Chairman of the Vermont Public Service Board will speak on "The Public Service Board and Power Plants" at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

LIV TAYLOR at MIDD

The Middlebury College Activities Board has announced that Livingston Taylor will appear at Middlebury on Sunday, January 23rd, at 8:00 p.m. in Mead Chapel. Tickets will cost $3.00 and are on sale in Proctor. Any tickets left will be sold at the door.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE

McGovern v. Muskie
What They Said

THE WAR

McGovern: "It is a policy of moral debacle and military defeat. It is a trap and it will haunt us." Senate Speech, **Congressional Record**, September 24, 1971.

Muskie: "We believe that freedom is at stake. We believe that the right of small nations to work out their destinies in their own way is at stake. We believe that containment of expansionist Communism regrettably involves direct confrontation." **Congressional Record**, March 1. 1966.

REDUCTION IN NUMBERS OF U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE

McGovern: "I'd like to ask those people who voted against the Mansfield amendment, if they're not willing to cut our forces in Europe, where are they willing to cut?" Chicago **Sun-Times**, May 21, 1971.

Muskie: "I am opposed to reducing our forces in Europe at this time."**Congressional Record**, Vol. 117, No. 73, May 18, 1971.

CONSIDERATION OF A BLACK VICE PRESIDENT

McGovern: "I'm not going to rule anybody off the ticket on the basis of race or sex. Furthermore, I am confident the American people will not vote on the basis of such considerations." Press Release, September 8, 1971.

Muskie: "I was asked whether a Black candidate could be considered for the 1972 elections. If I were a candidate for the Presidency, I said that in my judgment such a ticket was not electable now." Press conference, Los Angeles, September 8, 1971. **New York Times.**

AMNESTY FOR THOSE WHO DECLINE TO SERVE ON GROUNDS OF CONSCIENCE

McGovern: "If I were President of the United States, at the end of the war I would declare a general amnesty for those young men who have chosen to go to jail or who have taken various other steps to avoid participation in this unjust and immoral war." Speech before the Washington Press Club, September 23, 1971.

Muskie: "I think the time to consider the amnesty question is after this war is over so that we can consider it objectively, dispassionately with the full understanding of the equities involved." Speech at Farleigh Dickinson University, October 14, 1971.

'The Cherry Orchard' Chosen In Regional Competition

The Middlebury College Department of English and Drama has been notified that its fall drama presentation has been chosen as one of three productions in New England to be considered for the American College Theatre Festival in Washington, D.C. next spring.

Anton Chekov's comedy, "The Cherry Orchard," presented November 11-14 under the direction of Eric Volkert was selected as one of three plays which will represent New England when the final 10 selections are made in February from among the 35-40 semi-finalists across the country. The other two New England productions recommended by the judges of Region XIII, American College Theatre Festival are Dartmouth's "The Blood Knot," and the University of Maine's "The Rivals."

This is the second year that Middlebury has participated in the regional competition with some 250 other schools from 13 regions throughout the country. Schools are selected from each region by a committee of judges who attend the productions and then submit their recommendations to a central committee. Final selecton of 10 schools from among the regional winners will be made February 25 and 26 when the central committee and regional chairmen meet in Washington.

The 10 finalists will receive an all expense paid trip to Washington in April when they will each give two performances of their production at the Kennedy Center. They will receive the benefit of analysis and criticism from the many professional theatre people attending the festival.

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Council Supports EQ Reforms

BY RICHARD VOTTA

On Wednesday January 12, the Community Council convened to discuss and approve a general resolution concerning the use of paper and plastic products in the dining halls and the Crest Room. It was unanimously decided by the Council to strongly urge Mr. Gordon Bridges, Dining Halls Director, to institute additional environmental reforms on an experimental basis.

The recommended measures, drafted by EQ and supported in addition to the Council by the Student Forum, included such things as the replacement of disposable utensils with reusable china and silverware. Large cereal boxes, unwrapped butter pats, and refillable condiment containers were also advocated.

Frank Pallone, President of EQ, was present to defend his position. He stated that the college has ecological responsibilities which demand that waste be reused, recycled, or cut down.

EQ had hoped that its reforms would receive a stronger backing from the Council, but the Council has only the power to recommend, not to force change.

Mr. Bridges, who before showed a lack of cooperation, indicated his sympathy with the goals of EQ, but explained that in several cases, it was not feasible to use such things as glasses instead of paper cups. Nevertheless, he did promise to implement as many reforms as he could on an experimental basis.

The Council also brought up the point that the students of the college must cooperate wholeheartedly with the reforms in order to make this experiment successful.

Rep. Cutts Describes Environmental Bills

BY KATHIE MEIZNER

Representative Royal B. Cutts of Townshend spoke here January 12 on Environmental Bills presently in the Vermont State Legislature. The Representative described a few of the bills that he felt were of particular significance to the assembled group of Middlebury students—mostly EQ members—and local residents.

Of greatest interest was the proposed rewrite of last year's bill regarding snowmobiles. The compromise put forth by the investigating committee would include, according to Mr. Cutts, a complete revision of the state trespass laws. This would make it possible for a landowner to restrict the use of his property by fencing his land, posting signs, direct communication with potential users, or by filing notice in the town clerk's office. The proposed legislation also included an amendment to cut down on noise emitted by snowmobiles to 86 decibels at 50 feet by September 1972, 82 decibels in 1973, and at a level established by the commissioner in 1974. A snowmobile may not be operated, states one part of the bill, "in any manner intended or reasonably to be expected to harass, drive, or pursue any wildlife."

The Vermont Senate is now holding hearings on the reunion of last year's Returnable Bottle Bill. The bill, if passed last year, would have outlawed non-returnable containers, and required a five-cent deposit on each container (which would be refunded upon the return of the bottle or can). Vermont did not pass the bill, and so did not earn the distinction of being the first state to pass legislation of this kind—"which would have been a feather in our cap" commented Mr. Cutts. Oregon became the first state when it passed a similar bill last year. According to Mr. Cutts, the Vermont legislature was under a great deal of pressure to defeat the bill by lobbyists for bottle and can manufacturers, and was also getting "a lot of flak" from small store owners. This year the bill was amended to avoid discrimination against cans, and to protect the small stores, who claimed that they had no place to store returned bottles and had problems getting distributors to reclaim the containers. Another objection was that goods might be purchased at the larger chain stores and then redeemed at small stores who could not afford this. The amendment to the bill would leave the problem in the hands of the distributors, requiring them to set up redemption stations "at reasonable distances."

Speaking about Senator Jones, who heads the committee conducting hearings on the bill, Mr. Cutts said "It almost appears that he just doesn't want any type of this legislation. He opposed the bill last year and he doesn't like the amendment this year." However, Senator Gibbs and Senator Janeway, both of whom support the bill, are also on the committee.

Representative Cutts mentioned several other bills. Bill H344 would require a $13 fee to be collected on the first registration of any automobile in the state, in order to provide for the later disposal of that vehicle. This bill was discussed in committee and opposed. Earlier legislation which set up a 3-year program on junk car disposal is making progress in spite of limited funds, said Mr. Cutts.

Bill H198, in Mr. Cutts' words "approaches the litter problem rather uniquely," establishing "a comprehensive program for the prevention of littering in Vermont." This bill would permit towns to appoint an "environmental constable" if they desired one. That official could operate from an unmarked car for the sole purpose of ticketing litter offenders. Those convicted of littering could be fined, required to pick up litter along state roads, have their driver's license suspended if littering was done from a car, or be prohibited from holding a hunting or fishing license for that year.

Bill H379 exempts the operation of steam locomotives and steam engines from regulation under air pollution control.

Bill H44 designates certain areas of the state as regulated flood hazard areas and regulates land use in those areas.

Those interested in supporting or opposing particular legislation should attend public hearings when they are held, and write to senators and representatives in the Vermont legislature.

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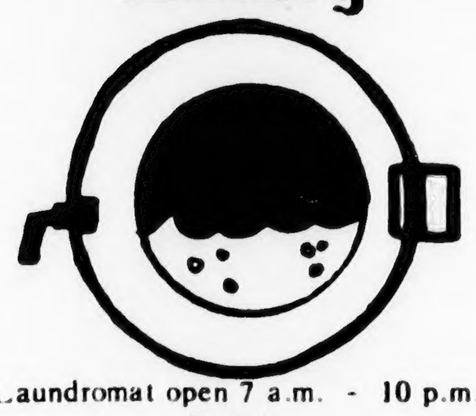

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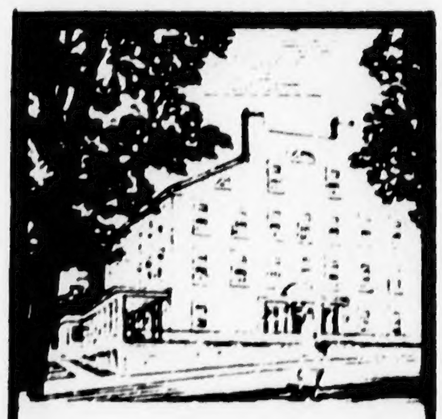

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Mr. Maguire was appointed to Trustees of Mount Independence Associates, Inc., by former Governor Philips Hoff in 1967, from which time he has served as Co-Chairman. He is a nearby resident of Mount Independence and owns land in Orwell which might be taken for the proposed power plant there. He is also a trustee of the Vermont Historical Society and the Shoreham Historical Society and is Vice President of the Revolutionary Bicentennial Committee for Lake Champlain and the Upper Hudson and a member of the Executive Committee of the Lake Champlain Committee.

BY J. ROBERT MAGUIRE

The many members of the Middlebury College community who are familiar with the valuable work done at Mount Independence in the 1960's by former Dean Thomas R. Reynolds and some of his students must be aware of the irony of the present threat to this national historic landmark posed by the Vermont Electric Power Company, the President of which, L. Douglas Meredith, serves also as Chairman of the College's Board of Trustees.

Dr. Reynolds considered Mount Independence to be "one of the most unique and authentic Revolutionary remnants which exist in the United States." It was due almost entirely to his efforts over a period of years that Mount Independence was brought under state protections, for which the nation owes him a debt of gratitude. The fascinating story of how he and a group of students with the use of a map drawn by General Burgoyne's chief engineer surveyed the 300-acre site and succeeded in identifying a number of the foundations and earthworks there is well known; the result of this highly original work was a valuable contribution to scholarship. Since Dr. Reynolds' departure from Middlebury in 1967 to become President of Bates College, the work has been carried on by former students of his under the direction of Mount Independence Associates, the state-financed agency which administers the site, thus continuing in a sense the association between Middlebury College and the historic site which was begun more than a decade ago.

To date over one hundred and forty landmark remains and countless artifacts from the American and British occupations in 1776 and 1777 have been located and identified. The site is currently in the process of being designated a National Historic Landmark

On an official visit in 1968, Dr. David A. Kimball of the Office of Resource Planning of the National Park Service expressed the opinion that Mount Independence was in the most remarkably undisturbed state of preservation of all the major Revolutionary sites in the country. It is truly a miraculous survival from the past, a fact which it owes to the same reasons of geography and geology for which it was chosen as the most defensible position for repelling the British invasion from the north after the American retreat from Canada in the spring of 1776. A rocky limestone promontory jutting into Lake Champlain, it is surrounded on three sides by water: on the north and west by the lake and on the east by the outlet of East Creek. Steep cliffs rising two hundred feet above water level on its east and west sides and the marshy valley of East Creek which runs several miles to the south of it have kept it through the years a remote and isolated place, difficult of access even today; and, surrounded as it is by an abundance of rich farmland, its thin soil has never been tilled.

It was the scene of great events critical to the nation's survival in the year 1776-1777, when at one time an army of more than 12,000 men manned its combined fortifications with Ticonderoga. It was the scene as well of privation and suffering and death in circumstances and on a scale for which Valley Forge alone offers a parallel. Since its abandonment by the British on the approach of winter in 1777, it has remained a lonely an deserted place, uninhabited and seldom visited, the recorded burial place of many hundreds of American dead.

Hallowed Ground

As the scene of such heavy sacrifice in the nation's early history, Mount Independence was viewed as hallowed ground by the great nineteenth century American historians Jared Sparks and Benson Lossing and Francis Parkman, all of whom at different times undertook the considerable effort of a visit. Lossing's description of his journey in the 1840's conveys an idea of the fervor which animated them to the pilgrimage; "Although I had ridden forty miles during the day, and storm-clouds had been gathering thick and fast for two hours, and now threatened a speedy downpouring, I was too anxious for the visit to allow fatigue or rain to thwart my purpose...we pushed across the bay—five of us in a light skiff, and the wind rising—to the foot of Mount Independence." Lossing found the place very much as it is today, noting its somewhat eerie and haunted atmosphere, heightened, then as now, by the presence,"scattered in all directions," of the remains of the American encampment during which "they erected a picketed fort and several batteries, dug many wells, and constructed nearly three hundred houses for the use of the soldiers." The foundations of the hospital (of which Anthony Wayne wrote: "our Hospital, or rather House of Carnage, beggars all Description, and shocks Humanity to visit") Lossing found to be " nearly as perfect as when first laid"; they remain so today, as does the remarkable horse shoe battery, laid out by the Polish engineer Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The "hundreds of mounds of the dead, scattered over the mount" and the graves of the victims of "camp distemper" that Lossing observed "thickly strewn among the trees" are there as well today, although time has obscured their precise location.

No visitor to Mount Independence can fail to be struck by the extraordinary natural beauty of the place and its unspoiled setting in the small valley formed by East Creek. Dr. Reynolds described it as "one of the most breathtakingly beautiful parts of this state that I know of." The valley has attracted few inhabitants since the time of the Revolution and, like Mount Independence itself, has benefitted from its isolation in undergoing little physical alteration. Traces remain here of the old military road followed by the retreating Americans to Hubbardton where the rear guard was overtaken by Burgoyne's advanced corps in hot pursuit and a bloody battle was fought. Except that there are now meadows and pastures in the valley where once there were trees, the landscape is little changed in two hundred years. East Creek and the extensive marshlands which border it on both sides comprise at the present time the East Creek Waterfowl Area, under state protection, a purpose for which both nature and the absence of humankind make it ideally suited. Under Vermont's Land Capability Plan, the entire East Creek and Mount Independence area is designated "unique and fragile" and as such "severely limited for development."

Scenic Impact

About two years ago Commonwealth - Associates, the firm of engineers employed by VELCO to discover and evaluate power plant sites in the state, came in the course of their search into the valley of East Creek. Here a site was located on high ground a mile southeast of Mount Independence across open meadows on the opposite side of the creek. It seemed inconceivable at the time that this location would receive serious consideration. According to a spokesman for the firm, however, owing to its isolated situation the site was rated "number one ecologically" among the sixty-nine locations evaluated throughout the state.

Noting that "the scenic impact would be mainly confined to local traffic and residents of the surrounding region," the firm's written report goes on to outline a construction program calling for "a 500 foot stack to limit ground level concentration of sulphur oxides," nine miles of high voltage transmission lines to the main grid corridor, an eleven-mile railroad spur, and the impounding of East Creek to create a 1,700-acre cooling pond. The latter (besides obliterating the Waterfowl Area, completely transforming the terrain adjacent to Mount Independence and putting part of the old Hubbardton military road under water) "could accomodate multiple types of development including intensive and extensive forms of public recreation facilities, community service facilities, , and possibly private development."

When it became evident at the public information meeting held in Middlebury last May that this incredible proposal had been developed in reliance upon a serious misapprehenson contained in the engineers' report, to the effect that "no interference with historic sites or features of public interest is apparent," Mount Independence Associates immediately informed Mr. Meredith of the totally damaging effect the power plant would have on the Mount Independence site. At the same time, acting on the conviction recently expressed in a public letter to Mr. Meredith by Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, who has long been identified with preservation efforts for Mount Independence, that "it is inconceivable . . . that any citizen of this country, and particularly the State of Vermont, with any knowledge of the history of this area in 1775-77, would willingly desecrate the vicinity of Mount Independence by the erection of a power plant."

Mr. Meredith was invited to accompany representatives of Mount Independence Associates on a tour of the area, which it was thought would be certain to put a halt fo the further expenditure of time and money there by VELCO. "It is regrettable that the invitation was not accepted, despite the urging a month later of the Director of the Vermont Historical Society, who in a letter opposing the power plant siting suggested again that "a walking tour of the Mount (with Mount Independence Associates representatives) would clearly demonstrate why we are concerned."

While these overtures produced no direct contact, and consequently no opportunity to state the case for Mount Independence, VELCO has in the meantime gone ahead with a process of elimination, based upon considerations of engineering feasibility and economics, which has narrowed the original sixty-nine sites to two, with the East Creek (Hough's Crossing) site seemingly the as yet announced final selection. Concurrently, formal protests in opposition to the East Creek site have been made to VELCO by the Director of the State Historic Sites Division, the Director of the State Historical Society, the President of Fort Ticonderoga Associates, Inc., the Revolutionary Bicentennial Committee for Lake Champlain, and the Upper Hudson, the Sons of the American Revolution and the National Society of Colonial Dames, as well as by Mount Independence Associates. The matter is currently under review by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which has indicated that it will shortly enter a formal protest. In addition, the Vermont and the New Hampshire Revolutionary Bicentennial Committees are expected to take similar action following meetings to be held later this month.

Despite these expressions of concern, Mr. Meredith has yet to visit Mount Independence and see for himself what all the fuss is about. He is reported recently (in the December 23, 1971, **Addison County Independent**) as saying that "he believed engineers and environmental specialists working for the company have visited Mt. Independence." One of the latter, VELCO's environmental services manager, has expressed the opinion that Mount Independence and the power plant "could exist together," adding that "I don't see a conflict there." This can only be accepted as an honest opinion with which it is impossible to argue without getting into fundamental considerations relating to the quality of the environment. One may ask, however, what necessity compels us to accept the existence of a gigantic generating plant side by side with the last major Revolutionary site in the country still by some miracle in an unspoiled condition? (Had this question been considered in the engineers' evaluation report, one can readily imagine what the answer would have been from the brisk handling of some other major problems in the report: "of foremost concern is the possibility of interference with the East Creek Waterfowl Area. However, it appears possible that serious conflict can be avoided or resolved (actually the Waterfowl Area would be obliterated); although "the site is about a half mile from a known fault line...there has been no activity along this fault in millions of years so it should not pose any problem."

Many Considerations

To date Mr. Meredith's response to objections to the East Creek site has been to refer to the many considerations involved in site selection and the fact that final approval must in any event be given by the Public Service Board, which is legally required to take into consideration "undue adverse effect" on historic sites. The Director of the State Historic Sites Division, the state's expert authority in such matters, has already advised Mr. Meredith that the power plant would be

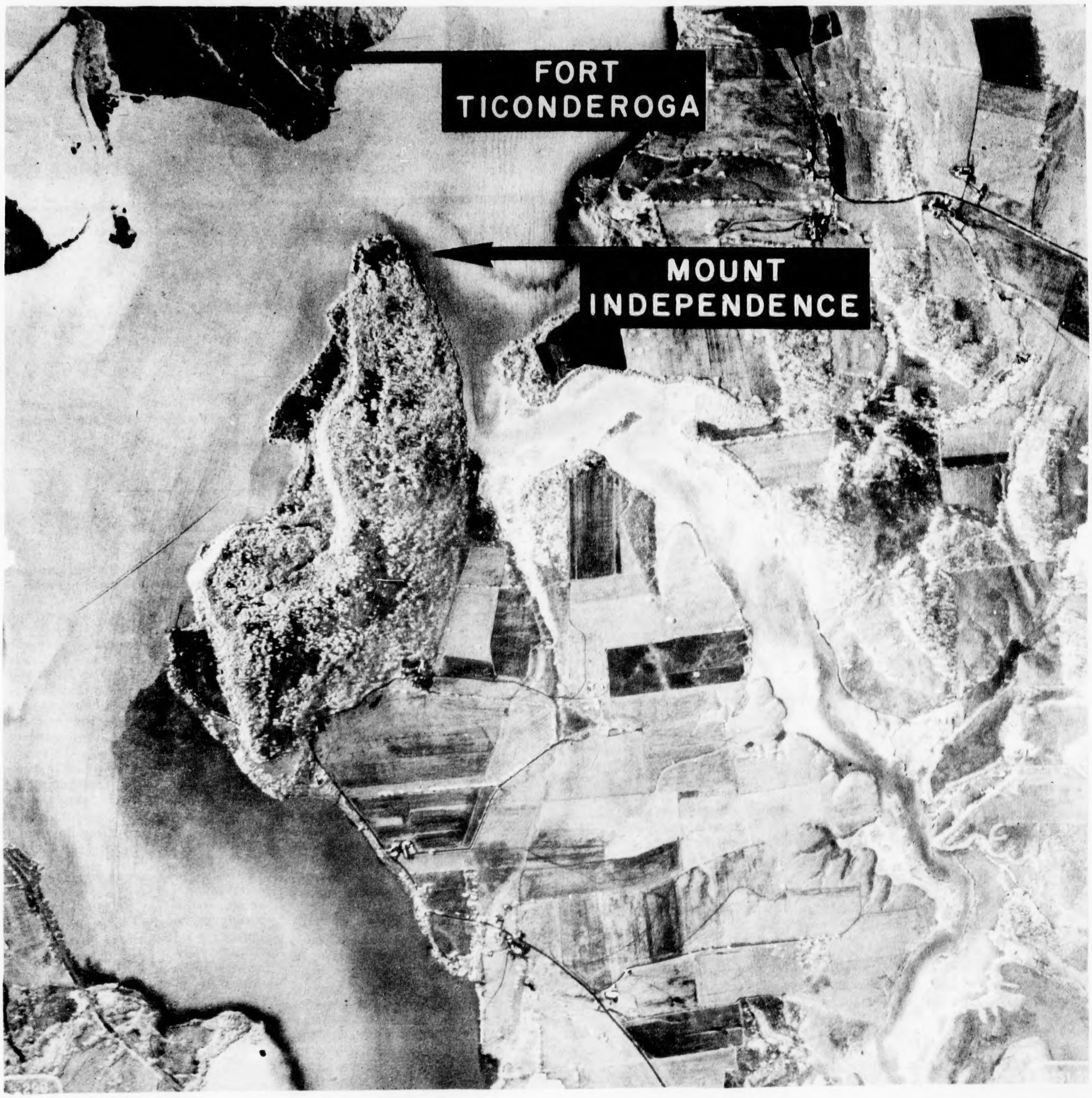
Threatens Mt. Independence

"highly detrimental to Mount Indepence as well as the historic military road leading to it,"a view supported by the Director of the State Historical Society and the weight of informed opinion represented by the several interested organizations and individuals referred to above. If, which seems likely, because it is the most desirable from an engineering and an economic point of view, VELCO proceeds with the selection of the East Creek site,it must necessarily take the position, contrary to the expert advice it has received, that the power plant and the historic site "could exist together," in support of which view there will doubtless be displayed at the Public Service Board hearings an array of architects' drawings showing the aesthetic enhancement to be achieved by imaginative design of the 15 story plant and its 500-foot stack and a variety of recreational activities taking place in the cooling pond. Supported by a barrage of statistics demonstrating the desperate need for power, there would seem to be litttle doubt as to the outcome. The Public Service Board has a fine record of service to the state, but not in the field of historic preservation.

The Fish and Game Department has already indicated its willingness to trade off the Waterfowl Area; and the recent resignation of Robert S. Babcock, Jr., as Executive Director of the State Environmental Board in protest against the Board's inaction suggests that the Board is not in shape for a fight with the electric power industry, which has been training hard for a year, issuing periodic alarms of impending power failures.

In the end, as so often in the past, the country will suffer the ruin of a unique and irreplaceable historic landmark, one about which expert opinion is unanimous in the view that it is the last unspoiled major Revolutionary site in the United States. It would be difficult to conceive of a more reckless and wasteful misuse of a national resource; but it is more difficult - not to despair of a society willing to suffer such outrages in the name of "growth" and "progress."

It is perhaps less ironic than symbolic of the state of the nation on the eve of its bicentennial birthday that the scheduled date for commencement of operations by the power plant, June 1, 1976, should coincide within a matter of days with the two-hundredth anniversary of the Northern Army's taking post on Mount Independence. Undoubtedly a committee will be found to develop some common theme for the dual celebration, which should enable Vermont to offer the nation a unique spectacle as its contribution to the bicentennial observances.



EDITORIAL

Michael Parenti challenged Middlebury students to make a radical analysis of this college's actions and situation. Most people do not know what a radical analysis is; most people misunderstand the word radical. They think in terms of "goddamn hippie radicals" or maybe Spiro's "radic-libs." Someone with a better grip on our late lamented language would understand that radical, both as a word and as a person, is concerned with the "original; fundamental; reaching to the center or ultimate source, affecting the vital principle or principles; hence, thoroughgoing." (Webster's 2nd edition, p. 697)

Thus the radical analysis that Parenti speaks of is one which extends beyond the moment, beneath the surface, and encompasses causes as well as effects. When a radical analysis is applied, even the most silly events can become important. When their causes are seen, they gain significance that they lack out of context. Last Wednesday's meeting of the Community Council is a good example.

Certainly few spectacles could be more absurd than that of grown people niggling over the wording of a resolution that has no real authority, to be addressed to an office that has neither understanding nor sympathy for the issue, which is of little actual importance.

A radical analysis of the Community Council's deliberations on the issue of the use of disposable utensils in the dining halls must ask the questions: Why was it done? What is its likely effect, and was there a more viable alternative that would strike closer to the root of the issue?

The Community Council was forced to make recommendations on the use of paper because they can do nothing else. The Council could not confront the issue because they have no power to make policy. Because the Council knew that Mr. Bridges' policy-making superiors are at best ambivalent to environmental questions, it was reduced to pleading with a low-level administrator over a petty issue. And truly, compared to the use of power to cool the hockey rink, or the air pollution caused by either the coal-fired heating plant or the gasoline-powered trucks and cars used by the college and students, the issue of paper cups is minor.

The fact that the Council was unable to make policy on even a small issue shows much about the operation of the College. Most strikingly it shows once again that the administration simply doesn't give a damn about the community's priority judgements, as expressed by the elected representatives of the community.

When the likely effect is considered, it is pretty obvious that they may as well have done nothing. They did not attempt to influence or even confront the system that administers the abuses of the environment that are an integral part of the operation of this school.

The usual objection to this argument is that even if nothing is changed at the top, at least a tiny contribution is made to the environment. This may be true, but actions like these allow people who are actually part of the problem to convince themselves and others that they are taking part in the solution. Enough of these tiny steps may ease the problem of pollution; more likely they will ease the community's sense of guilt while the most harmful sources of pollution go unchecked.

But to Middlebury's peculiar sense of logic, it all makes sense. The watchword of the Community Council was to keep the problem at an administrative level, not to try to force a policy decision. This is the only approach that had any chance of getting the paper cups out of the dining halls. It is also the approach that is guaranteed to be cosmetic, and finally meaningless.

The final question is whether there was a better alternative. Certainly there were courses of actions that would have struck nearer the root of the issue. If the Community Council had directed its resolution at the policy-makers of the College, they would have met with little success. They would have shown, however, by demanding an explanation of the College's inaction, exactly who was part of the problem and who was part of the solution.

S. O.

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed articles are the responsibility of the writer.

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Winter Lecture Series

Tuesday, January 25. Alfred Fengler and Rudolf Haerle. **The Political Vacation of October 1970: Correlates of Student Involvement in the Election Campaign.** Presentation and discussion. Munroe Faculty Lounge. 4:15 pm.

Wednesday, January 26. Geoffrey Dougherty '74. **North African Adventure: The Sand Dunes and Markets of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.** Illustrated.

Thursday, January 27. A presentation by the Winter Term Master Guitar class under the direction of Philip Rhinelander. Great Hall, Johnson Building. 4:15 P.M.

Monday, January 31. Presentation by Professor DeLetis' Winter Term course. **Oral Interpretation of Literature.** Dana Auditorium. 4:15 P.M.

Tuesday, February 1. Norman Pereira. **Views of the Soviet Union**, a report from his Winter Term course. Dana Auditorium. 4:15 P.M.

Wednesday, February 2. Presentation by Professor DeLetis' Winter Term course. **Oral Interpretation of Literature.** Dana Auditorium. 4:15 P.M.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Mr. Wellington's editorial in the last issue (on the Faculty meeting's response to the Parenti case) started with an excellent lead paragraph but then slid off into conjecture, innuendo, and mind-reading. Not only does he wholly misrepresent the President's position as expressed at the meeting, he also misperceives what the Faculty itself was trying to accomplish.

The main cause of the protracted discussion—which the editor misconstrued as "bickering"—was that the member who introduced the subject had not prepared a specific motion on which the Faculty might vote. He then had difficulty phrasing a motion that sounded acceptable in form to many members of the body. There appeared to be a strong consensus that **some** effective motion should be moved; but there was, not surprisingly, an equally strong determination that whatever action the Middlebury College faculty took should be effective action. And Confucius say, "To be effective, first do not look silly." This also, it was clear to any attentive listener, was the President's concern.

Mr. Wellington's remarkable allegation that "For President Armstrong the real issue of Michael Parenti is not one of academic freedom but one of 'who owns the college'" is not only presumptuous mind-reading but is totally falsified by the President's own remarks at the meeting.

Gregor Hileman

To the Editor:

Let us accept your argument in the second editorial in your issue of Dec. 9th that those who pay for the education gained at Middlebury College should have appropriate representation on all committees of the College, including the Board of Trustees.

Then let mothers and fathers of students, past and present, and those students who are actually paying their own way have representation on any and all committees in some suitably democratic fashion.

Duncan J. McDonald

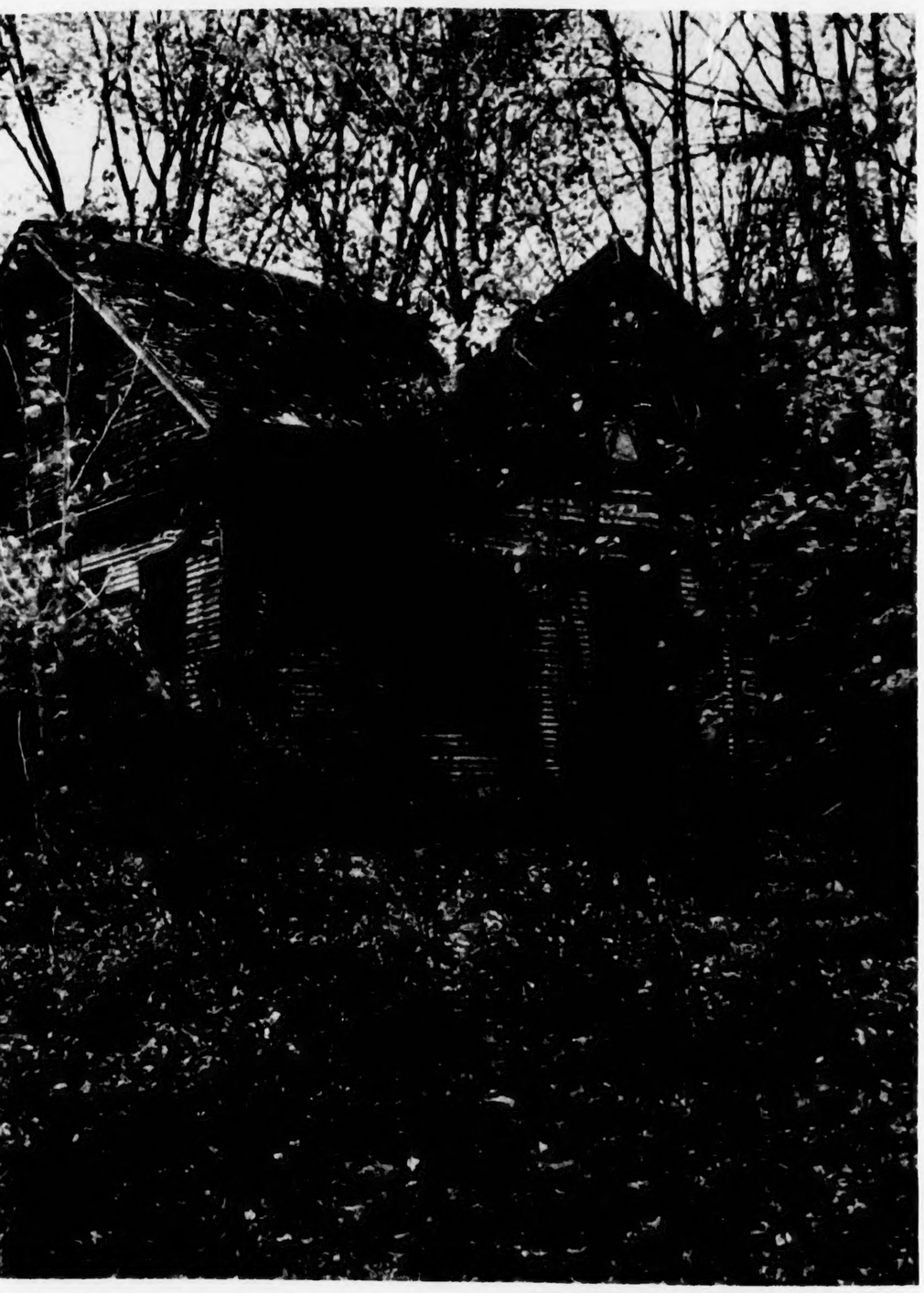


photo by michael metz

Book Review -- Updike

Rabbit Redux, by John Updike (Afred A. Knopf, $7.95, 407 pp.)

by DOUGLAS ROOKS

In his latest novel John Updike returns to Brewer, Pennsylvania and its suburb, Mt. Judge, the scene of **Rabbit, Run**. With due apologies to Alexandre Dumas, the book might be entitled "Ten Years After", for outwardly little has changed. The city is as dreary as ever, and the characters take up where they left off ten years before, all but Harry "Rabbit" Angstrom.

Harry has switched occupations from salesman to printer,, he is no longer even the shadow of the high school basketball star he once was, and the nickname "Rabbit" has been dropped. But by far the biggest change is in Harry's attitude towards his life. In **Rabbit, Run** he was in flight from his role as husband, father, and provider; in **Rabbit Redux** he has adopted an attitude of passive acceptance.

A line from the earlier book might well be taken as a starting point for the latter: "He feels he will never resist anything again." In fact, if Harry is in any way remarkable it is for his stubborn nonresistance. Confronted with the greatest possible catastrophes in his roles as husband and homeowner, he responds with a bored tolereance that is almost awesome. Before, he seemed to be trying to escape his fate. It hung over him threateningly but had not overcome him. Now,he has given up the struggle, fate is triumphant, and he is its obedient slave.

Why is Updike interested in so desolate a character, one whose possibilities seem to have already been exhausted? Even with all his limitations, perhaps because of them, Harry is Updike's most memorable creation. There is a dearth of memorable characters in 20th century American fiction, and he recognizes that Harry is something more than an average victim. One cannot begrudge him his return to Brewer.

Updike's methods of structuring the book deserve attention. He uses the first Apollo moon landing flight as a framework for the action, and for the first part, "Pop/Mom /Moon", it works well. It serves to unify Harry, his parents, and his son after his wife deserts him, providing a focal point for their otherwise desultory activities. It also provides one of the few things which seem to interest Nelson, Harry's son. But it has little application in the rest of the book. The book can be said to lack unity, as it is somewhat eposodic otherwise. At various points in the book, there appear a number of newspaper articles Harry is typing in his job at the printer's. At first they are only of general significance, but gradually they begin to concern Harry, and in the last one the article is about himself.

All of the most depressing aspects of suburban life have been compressed into the confines of Brewer and Mt. Judge. The rows of identical houses, grouped in housing developments in which no one appears on the streets, seem more like a desert than a habitat for many human beings. The inanities of television provide the only "entertainment" for the Angstroms, but they are usually more bored than entertained. Their favorite spot for eating out is the local "Burger Bliss" hamburger stand. In short, Harry's environment is suburbia at its most stifling.

Two new main characters are introduced, and one is hardly surprised by them. One is a black revolutionary, the other a rich man's daughter, a runaway who ends up in Harry's house. One hopes that the author introduced them for reasons other than "relevance", but I can find little of interest in them.

Updike's presentation of women is like that of many other American novelists, notably Hemingway and Mailer. They are without exception dull, mindless, and hopelessly insecure. But since Harry's practically sole remaining pleasure is sex, they are necessary, if undesirable.

continued on page 11

Record Reviews -- Serkin and Bream

RECORD REVIEW **Beethoven: Sonata No. 29 in B Flat Major, op. 106, "Hammerklavier"; Rudolf Serkin; Columbia M 30081**

BY DOUG ROOKS

Beethoven judged the "Hammerklavier" Sonata to be his greatest piano sonata, and posterity has agreed with his verdict. Yet the work is performed far less frequently than several other of Beethoven's sonatas. The reason is not hard to find: its technical and artistic difficulties are such that few pianists even attempt to play it. It takes a great pianist to play it successfully; Rudolf Serkin plays it superbly.

Mr. Serkin seems to get even better as time goes by, and this record is a perfect example. The "Hammerklavier" holds no insurmountable difficulties for him. The clashing chords of the opening Allegro ring clear, the rhythmic problems posed by the Scherzo are easily matched, and the many trills of the final movement are impeccabley executed.

In his later works, especially the late piano sonatas and string quartets, Beethoven diverged sharply from the works of his "middle period," which saw the composition of most of the symphonies and concertos. He greatly simplifies the melodic lines and devotes particular attention to the manipulation of form. Most of his later works are difficult not only for the performer, but also for the listener. But if the difficulties are considerable, the rewards are correspondingly great. Such is the magic of Beethoven that one can listen to this sonata completely oblivious to the passage of time. Such is the remarkable intensity of the work.

Serkin maintains this intensity throughout, and he has also been given excellent recorded sound. The engineers don't try for "effects"; all that comes through is the remarkably precise sound of the performance. Placed with his other recordings, this record shows Serkin to be one of the great interpreters of Beethoven's piano music.

Julian Bream, Lutenist:
Lute Music of the Royal Courts of Europe
RCA LSC-2924
The Golden Age of English Lute Music
RCA LSC-3196

BY BOB SHAW

SOME PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS

Lute: A plucked string instrument with a round body in the shape of a halved pear, a flat neck with seven or more frets, and a separate pegbox set perpendicular to the neck. The instruments of the 16th century had 11 strings in 6 courses (pairs) tuned (in theory) g-c-f-a-d'-g' or A-d-g-b-e'-a', with the two lowest courses doubled, sometimes in the higher octave, and the three following courses doubled in unison. (In practice, the 16th century lute was tuned to a convenient pitch, depending on the music to be played.)

Vihuela de mano, or simply **vihuela**: A sixcourse guitar of the 16th century. The tuning was similar to that of the lute and the notation like Italian lute tablature. (In other words the Spanish equivalent of the lute.) **Harvard Dictionary of Music**

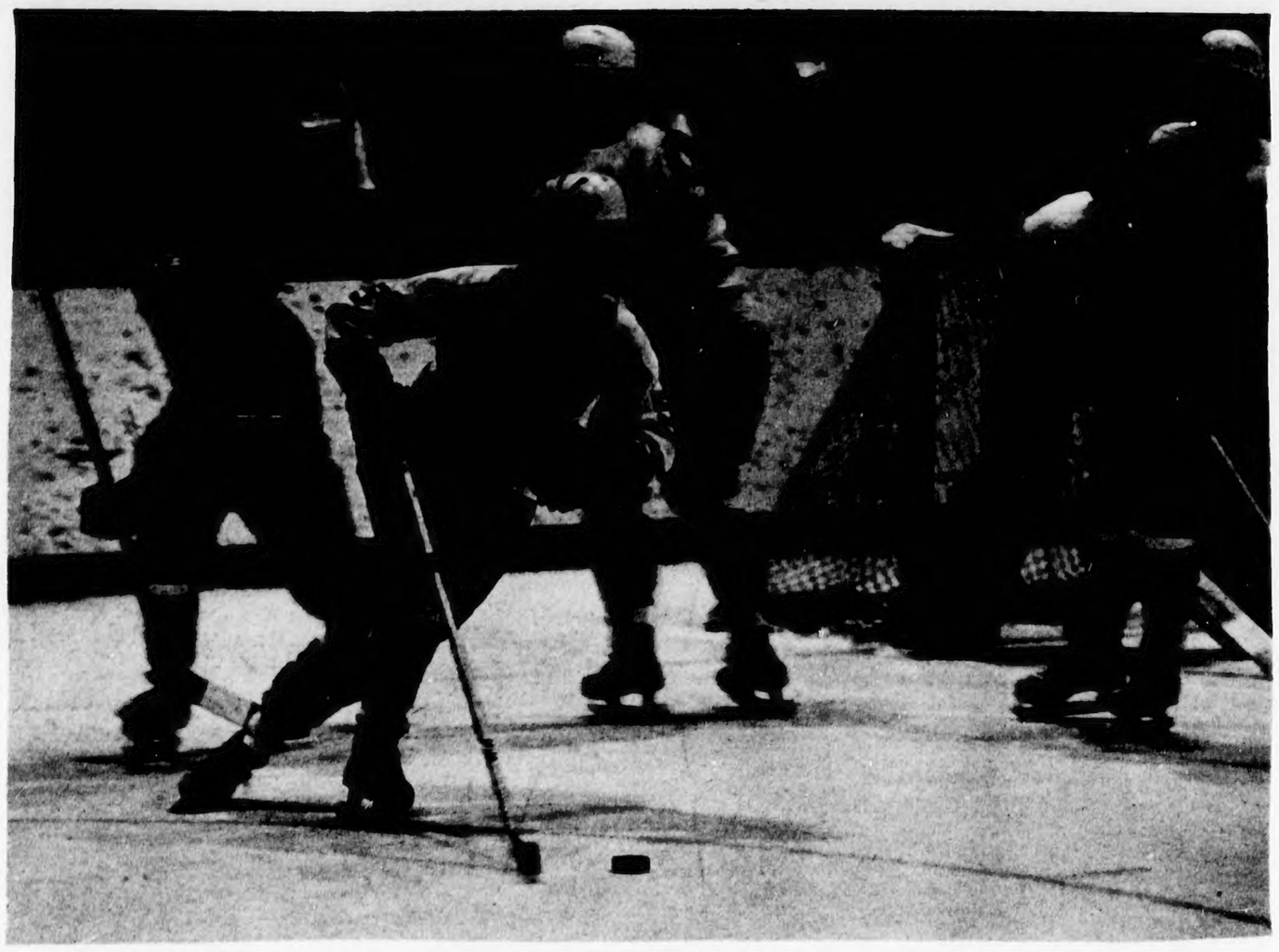
The lute was the popular instrument of the Renaissance; the piano or guitar or perhaps I should say phonograph today holds a somewhat analogous position. As the 16th century instrument par excellence, the lute was employed for both popular and classical musics—from lively dance music to the most exacting sorts of art songs. Every court had its resident lute virtuoso (as we have Mr. Rhinelander) and great virtuosos wandered from court to court all over Europe.

The surviving lute repertory from this peak period is staggering in quantity and particularly in quality. Over two thousand pieces for solo lute survive from the English repertory of 1580-1620. These pieces represent the ultimate flowering of the Renaissance lute tradition, embodied in the works of such men as Robert Johnson (no relation, blues fans), Cutting, Morley, Holborne, and ultimately John Dowland, the greatest of all lute composers of the Renaissance.

Bream, the guitarist's guitarist for me, here plays the part of the guitarist's lutenist, I guess, as he cuts across an excellent cross-section of the Renaissance lust repretory in these two albums. The **Royal Courts** album explores pieces set down by some of the great traveling virtuosos such as Valentin Bakfark, Peter Phillips, and Dowland and music by other great European composers such as the Spaniard Mudarra, the Hungarian Newsidler, and the Italian Besard. The selections are well chosen and the playing is impeccably musical.

In the **Golden Age** album Bream addresses himself to the English tradition I spoke of earlier, with similar results — beautiful little pieces by most of the great English composers of the day played brillinatly by Bream. I have absolutely nothing evil to say about either of these albums — if you love the lute, if you love the late Renaissance, if you love Bream, you can't miss with these albums. Grab your favorite volume of Shakespeare, a warm cup of English tea, and settle back for a pleasant afternoon.

Panther Skaters Muddled in Lackluster Season



TOM RYAN

Displaying a gentlemanly casualness and a lofty abhorrence of hard contact, Middlebury's first line, despite its talent, comes across the blue line looking more like a group of refugees from the polo set than hockey players. Perhaps the lack of agressiveness and hustle in the leading trio of Norton, Knowles, and Curtis, is an emulation of the new trend in Boston, but if so, they've forgotten that the Bruins still win.

This first line does indeed lead the team in scoring with almost double the number of goals of either of the other two lines; the point is that if they were not afraid to dig the puck out of the corners, the talley would be doubled again. Coach Wendy Forbes has the offense shooting the puck deep into the zone, flying the wings down ice quickly to shut off return play and set up the attack. The crucial factor of such a strategy is the ability of the wings to get into the corners quickly and retrieve the puck. The lack of fight in Midd's ace line, however, precludes the success of such an offense.

In contrast, the second line of Bill Everett, Chris Burr, and Steve Anderson and the third line of Tom Stillman, Rob McCallum, and Garth Parker play with considerable more excitement and hustle. Unfortunately, they haven't quite the hockey sense or scoring punch of the first but more placid line. In short, the Panther pucksters are caught in the dilemma that those who can skate and hustle cannot stickhandle or score consistently, while those who can move the puck and score are not hustling.

Outstanding performances against AIC and St. Lawrence confirmed the efficacy of the second and third lnes. Against AIC, McCallum and Stillman supported by Parker and Charlie O'Sullivan provided the momentum to secure a 7-4 victory.

In an all around admirable effort against the nationally ranked St. Lawrence, though losing 4-2, the second line of Everett, Burr, and Anderson accounted for both of the Panther goals.

In the first period, the Larries shamefully outskated the Panthers, leaving them oft-times sprawled on the ice. The Midd pucksters played sloppily, making the St. Lawrence passing appear all the more controlled. With a bit of brilliant solo skating ending in a netted puck, Burr finally got the Panthers rolling. The defense tightened as Larry Perlman seemed to get back some of that magic which he possessed last season, and an underestimated Anderson rammed in the second goal with assists from Burr and Everett.

Demonstrating a control and ruggedness absent in the earlier games, the effort against St. Lawrence may well be an excellently timed turning point as the squad heads into the bulk of its divisional games.

'B' Team Breaks Into Win Column

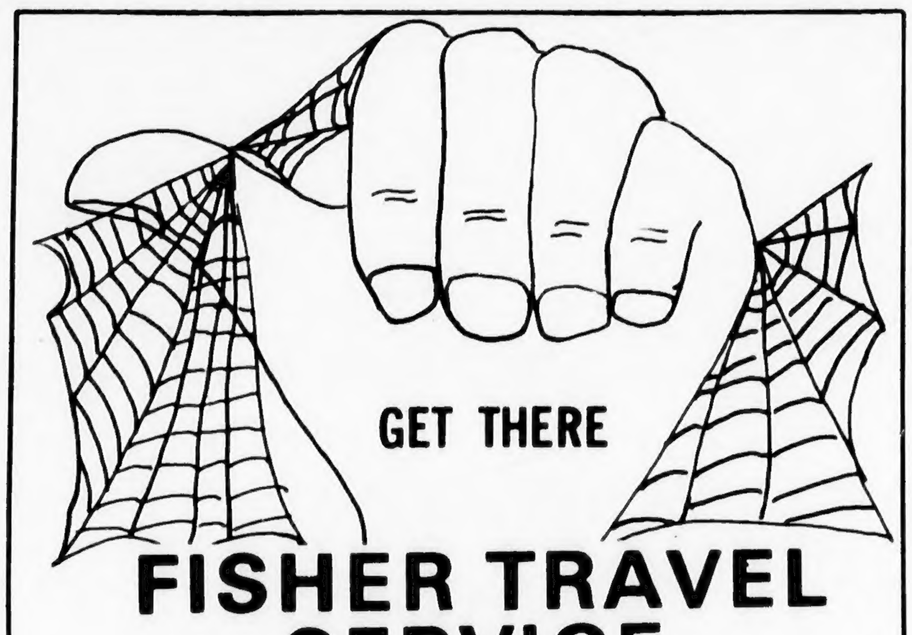
Dave McCormick

The Middlebury College B Hockey team split its last two contests, winning its first game of the season at Norwich 4-2 and losing to a strong Northwood Academy squad 8-5.

Using a new type of forechecking attack, the Panthers dominated the Norwich squad, and led the entire game. Brooke Roberts, Muddy Waters, Chris Cutler, and Craig Henrici did the scoring for Middlebury. Two Norwich goals late in the third period spoiled goaltender Gondo Dallaire's shutout.

January 12 the skaters lost a rematch with Northwood at Lake Placid, New York. After taking an early lead, Middlebury had trouble clearing the puck from its own end, and at the close of the first period Northwood led 4-1. However, in the first two minutes of the second period Middlebury scored two goals, narrowing the score to 4-3, and appeared to be taking command. The Panther rally was stopped minutes later with a Northwood goal, and the Lake Placid squad hung on to win. Fred Erdman lead the Panthers with a three goal hat trick; Cutler and Waters both chipped in single tallies.

In upcoming games, the team travels to Kimball Union on January 22, and entertains Norwich Jan. 26, and Williams on Jan.29 at home.



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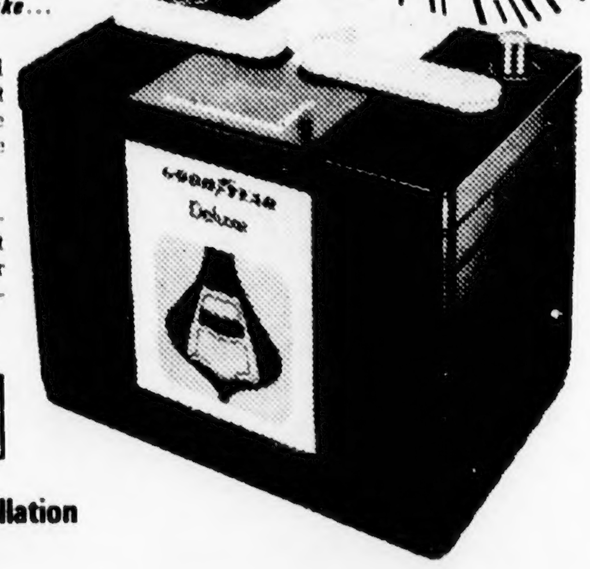

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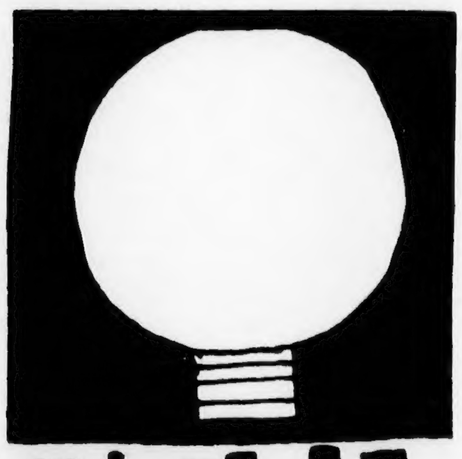

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varsity basketball

BY JOHN DOHERTY

Since you last heard from this rag (somewhere back in early December), the varsity basketball team has emerged from that rocky opening stretch with a 4-4 record.

Coach Tom Lawson had hoped to go into the Bryant College Tournament with a 2-2 record. St. Michel's and Hartford, however, combined to shackle the Panthers with a 1-3 slate as they went into the New Year's weekend bout.

Middlebury opened the tournament with a 74-63 victory over Colby as Rich Hayes led the attack with 19 points. Hayes eventually gained the team's scoring honors for the tournament with 38 points. Jack Kirsch, at the other forward slot, picked up 34.

Kirsch had an especially hot hand in the first half versus Stonehill, as the Panthers pushed the small college power before bowing 78-69. Kirsch had 15 points in the first frame, but was tied to only three scores in the second half, as Stonehill utilized superior height to avoid an upset.

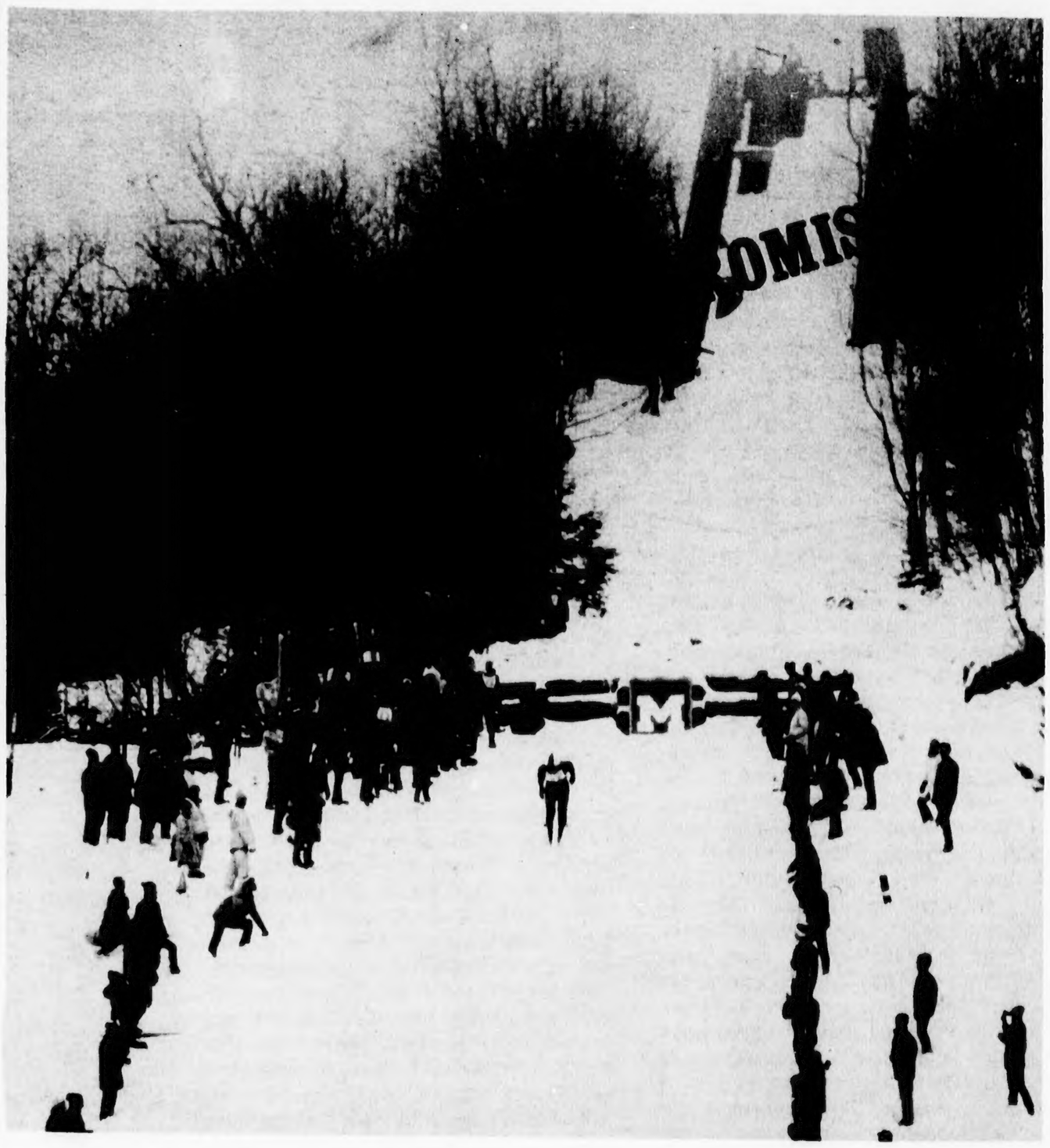
The squad stayed on the road for a post-vacation game against Hamilton College. Mark Radger of the Continentals proved that this is not yet entirely the big man's game. The 5' 9" guard's 32 points led the scoring pack for the night just ahead of another strong effort by Rich Hayes, who had 26 for this occassion. It was Hayes' team that came out on top in the contest, however, 94-82. Al Turner with 19 and Jack Kirsch with 13 provided some more of the team scoring while Bob Schneider did the heavy work off the boards.

The Midd squad went against some of our armed services representatives from Coast Guard last Friday night in an attempt to even their slate at 4-4. Most of the crowd managed to stay awake, somehow, to see the Panthers walk off (slowly, very slowly) with a 61-46 win.

Some highlights of the sluggish event: an outstanding U.S.G.A. passing attack, consisting mostly of cross-court bloopers, (few of which were picked off); tremendous pouting by Co-Capt. Mike Cyre of Coast Guard as he bolstered the devestating offense with his 1 point (in between scuffling matches with his counterpart Schneider); and last, but by no means least, Al Turner's 23 points for Midd.

Hayes and Turner are the leading scorers for the Panthers with 119 and 110 points respectively on the season, through the Coast Guard contest.

Note: As the Campus went to press, the Panthers just posted a 62-50 victory over Amherst.



McNulty to Go to Olympics

by DAVE UYRIS

The recent announcement of the U.S. cross-country Olympic team arrived as a belated Christmas present for Middlebury's Joe McNulty. McNulty, honored as the 8th best cross-country skier in the United States, will compete in the Olympic games this February. The announcement came after a series of successful trials in Lydonville, Putney and Craftsbury Common, Vt.

Two other Middlebury skiers have the chance to compete at Sapparo: jumpers Hugh Barber and Bruce McLaughery are presently competing in the U.S. ski-jumping trials at Westby, Wisconsin and Iron Mountain, Mich. Barber rates a good chance at qualifying for the squad.

Other honors bestowed upon the Middlebury skiers resulted from the selection of Cully Erdman and Jim Vandergrift to the Eastern Alpine team. This appointment allows Erdman and Vandergrift to ski in the highly prestigious Can Am races, but does not affect their eligibility.

Coach John Bower views all of these appointments and selections calmly. Only skiers named to the Olympic team will be lost to the Middlebury team. (This loss will be only until the completion of the Olympic games.)

Alpine Strength Will Be Deciding Factor

Prospects remain the same for the team—largely unknown. Coach Bower anticipates a strong Nordic showing at all meets, despite the loss of McNulty. Cross-country men Dave Lantz, Peter Wiswell and Kurt Kling were all invited to the Olympic trials. These three stalwarts should receive help from Dag Bernsten and Rod Francett, to compose a strong cross-country team. The jumping team could be hurt if either Barber or McLaughery are chosen to the Olympic squad.Regardless of the trials out west, John Guest, an excellent jumper, will return to bolster the squad.

The alpine team although relatively solid will probably be overshadowed by the Nordic skiers. Led by Vandergrift and Erdman, the squad will be formidable. The key to the Alpiner's fortunes lies with the development of promising youngsters Jamie Knowlton, Chuck Clarke, Pete Kailey, and Peter Ord. The eventual strength of the alpine team decides how well Middlebury will fare against eastern powers UVM and Dartmouth.

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TRUSTEES continued

continued from page 1

"If such a neutral position is untenable then it is clear that investment by educational institutions cannot be separated from the social activism implicit in attempts to further corporate responsibility ... responsibility of Middlebury College to the public interest is inescapably connected to investment policy."

It also outlined a potential investment strategy to promost corporate responsibility and an expanded decision-making body on investment policys which would include students and faculty. But the basic premise behind the report was not the "how" of social activism in investment policy, but whether Middlebury should endorse such a strategy at all.

Anachronistic Ideas

The meeting consisted of a lengthy answer to the questions of the Subcommittee by Mr. LaForce, a few comments by other members of the Finance Committee, most notably Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Merideth, and an open question and answer period. All three of the administrators quickly disposed of the question at hand and stated emphatically that "social activism is not the function of educational institutions," through its investment or any other institution wide policy. What ensued after this initial coup de grace as explanations were made for this stand, went far beyond the realm of investment policy and corporate responsibility. Given a chance to speak, these men revealed their basic outlooks on politics, economics, and education, and quite literally hung themselves with a mixture of laissez faire mythology and nineteenth century liberalism. One cannot doubt that these men were totally honest and sincere in all the reasons they gave for their positions. However, it is precisely this earnestness which reveals the anachronistic ideas which control this college's financial, political, and educational directions. It was this philosophy which prevailed at Friday's meeting.

Mr. Merideth, Mr. LaForce, and Dr. Armstrong delineated education, economics, and politics as three mutally exclusive fields. They isolated politics and reform not only from the scope of Middlebury's institutional behavior, but also from economic forces in general, specifically corporate capitalism. It is within this view of social reality that Middlebury's behavior as a stock- holder and investor can be considered a neutral act by these men. In this denial of the political nature of capital investment, the Trustees outlined a world of political and economic egalitarianism which perhaps could only prevail in the exclusive position of a college removed from social reality as outlined by Dr. Armstrong and Mr. LaForce.

All the Money it Can

Mr. LaForce's argument was based on two main points; first, that a free market does exist and within that context, only companies that are responsive to the public will survive. In other words, companies can only be financially successful and merit the college's investment if they have a social conscience. The free hand which controls such a laissez-faire market will weed out those companies which are sololy profit oriented through the means of the principle of supply and demand. The second basic principle of Mr. LaForce's argument was that the means for realizing reform lay not in wielding economic power (shares of stock) , but in electing politicians to office. He revealed a deep faith in the federal government's regulatory agencies' ability and desire to punish those socially irresponsible corporations which betray the public's trust with fines. Thus, the purpose of an educational institution's investment policy becomes making all the money it can. In Mr. LaForce's world, the economics of supply and demand will insure that only socially responsive companies will survive. Reforms can only be realized by individuals at election time, and by investing in the most profitable business concerns. The two worlds of politics and economics are separate. His arguments closely resembles those given by Mr. David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhatten Bank, in answer to questions on United States' investment policies in Canada and South Africa. Mr. Rockefeller believed that profit for his enterprise produced well-being for all in spite of disagreement from those other elements, that his political and economic influence was the same as an other stockholder, and that electoral politics ,immune from economic influence, regulated the whole process to everybody's benefit in an impartial manner.

Mr. LaForce and Dr. Armstrong proceeded to define the College's role in this world view. Mr. LaForce believed that an educational institution involved in social activism through its investment policies would lose its private character and impinge upon the experts' ability to insure financial growth. This would result in the gradual takeover of the institution by the state of Vermont, which could support such unprofitable policies. Both men saw social activism as a threat to the ideals of the College; discovery, open-mindedness, objectivity, etc. They argued that it was impossible to ascertain the College community's feelings on investment policy and that any act accomodating any political outlook (such as Campaign GM) would cause the college to sacrifice its integrity and solidarity. Dr. Armstrong stated that the College does engage society through personal criticism and the cultivation of social consciousness in its students. However, the College could not act as an institution and still be true to its ideals.

This view of the interaction of the College with its environment denies the reality of the political, economic, and social nature of this school as a capital accumulating institution, and renders it immobile to objective idealism. What is more, neutrality and the belief in the exclusiveness of economics and politics takes on the nature of a political act

reform. Middlebury College', like any corporation, insurance company, or bank has access to a large amount of capital through contributions, trust funds, real estate holdings, foundation grants, etc. Middlebury's Finance Committee does not produce any product or perform any service from which it draws an income to invest, but instead increases the endowment of the College through investment in stocks and other capital-accumulating institutions. Some of the money made here is funnelled back to the College to pay salaries, building costs, etc. A certain portion of this money is reinvested in more capital yielding projects, and the process continues.

The primary purpose of all capital accumulating institutions is to realize the optimal return of its investment, and in this Middlebury is no different from any other business concern. Many people hope that what differentiates Middlebury College from insurance companies and banks is that because of its high ideals as an educational institution, it will not operate solely for optimal dollar return, but will balance this necessity with a certain social conscioussness, which may often conflict with making money.

Totally Meaningless

There is no such thing as neutral investment, a non-political investment, or a free market. To believe that there is is to ignore the political nature of capital. As long as the Finance Committee believes that such things do exist, social considerations will be totally meaningless in Middlebury's investment policies. If, however, their assumptions are incorrect, Middlebury is ignoring its responsibility to wield its institutional economic and political power to affect reform in favor of making the greatest possible profit.

The free market which would insure that making the most money would only permit responsive corporations to survive and in this way foster social activism, has never existed in the United States. It is only in the context of a free market that Dr. Armstrong's arguments hold true. Business and government have always veen involved in an alliance which insures a satisfactory return for business at the expense of the worker and consumer. The political power and capital of the government is excersized in business's favor in levying protective tariffs, constructing internal transportation systems to facilitate the flow of materials and finished products, granting subsidies and regulated monopolies in certain industries, granting tax breaks on the purchase of machinery; all of which have served to destroy the free market and replace it with a regulated market in favor of business. History shows that the government has protected monopolistic practices in the oil industry, the railroads, utilities, and telephone companies. The rise of the corporation and the holding company were reactions by big business to destroy competition which resulted in price war which in turn led to the business depressions around the turn of the century. The regulatory agencies of the government, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the NRA during the New Deal, the FCC, the Federal Housing Authority, and the Federal Reserve System, are all manned by business leaders in the fields of communications, construction, etc. Perhaps the most significant revelation produced by Ralph Nader is the inadequacy and pro-business attitude of these agencies which were established theoretically to protect the buying public.* If there was a free market, President Nixon would not have had to "persuade" the Japanese to voluntarily curtail their exports of textiles to the U.S., in spite of the fact that these goods could be sold at a cheaper price due to more efficient Japanese production methods.

Involuntary Investment

This is, of course, a severe simplification of a subject on which many books have been written. However, this does not alter the fact that capital is political. Because of the protection of industry by government, the consumer is not offerred the cheapest and highest quality product for his money. He is offerred what business and government permit to be sold profitably on the market. The extra money a consumer pays, which is the difference in the price he pays for goods in a capitalist controlled economy and the theoretical price he would pay in an unregulated, free market governed by Smith's invisible hand, is the consumer's involuntary investment in American business.

On the institutional level, one invests in a corporation. That corporation employs people at certain wages, regulates the distribution of its product, demands protection of its investmensts in foreign countries , lobbies for legislation that will insure its profits, financially supports candidates who will advance their interests. A corporation wields more political and economic egalitarianism which Mr. LaForce and Mr. Merideth offer up as an image of what goes on in the American political-economic system. The corporation has political power which is measured in the basic units of the capital it has access to. By striving for optimal profit, the corporation and those who invest in it affect the lives of people (consumers, workers, and retailers), and the policies of the government. A vote in favor of management, the so called neutral vote of the Finance Committee, is a political act in favor of the corporation's decision on how to use its economic and political power. The neutral vote is not only not neutral, but a political act **against** reform in corporate capitalism.

The leaders of Middlebury College, in their striving for the greatest possible financial return on its investment at the expense of excersizing social responsibility through its proxies, have an effect on the environment. Unfortunately, the effect is a negative one which contradicts those same ideals whidh Dr. Armstrong speaks of. These men and their view of social reality are stripping Middlebury College of any potential of affecting social and political reform. What is worse is that the present investment policy is a decisive political act against reform. There is no neutrality in investment. Until this basic outlook is brought up to date, Middlebury will not only risk becoming a superfluous institution, but of becoming a force of reaction. If this College must make money through its investments, as it must if it is to remain a private institution , it at least must listen to the moderate and conscientious voices of those who do not question this basic premise, but who instead offer a logical alternative to corporate irresponsibility.

* Charles, Alan F. "The Case of Ritalin," **New Republic**, Oct. 23, 1971.

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UPDIKE continued

continued from page 7

appendages. Skeeter, the black who moves in with Harry, treats women more roughly, but essentially their views are the same. Harry's is a passive, Skeeter's an active contempt. Og course, the author's view is not necessarily the view of his characters, but if he has another view he does not present it.

It must be said that the book avoids the pitfall into which most sequels plunge, the mere repetition of the formula for the first book. There is much skillful writing to be found here, and the author's view of middle-class America is well drawn, even if one does not agree with it. The most interesting parts of the book are when Harry views himself as outside of society; he begins to see its contradictions and the reasons for its dreariness. Before he was oppressed by this dreariness; now he begins to understand why, but the knowledge doesn't console him. At the end, Harry finds himself back where he started. In two books his escape from middle-class existence have only been temporary. The novel fades away (a skillful touch) and we go out where we came in.

Spice of Life

Vita-man

More than one person has noted, in the 171 year history of Middlebury College, the excess sexual energy of some of the students, so this column is devoted to helping you deal with this problem, and that of the opposite situation.

Flowered hops are an old-fashioned and useful remedy. A teaspoonful added to a pint of water should simmer for 10 minutes and be drunk 1/2 pint in the morning and evening for excessive sexual desire. This is also supposed to be recommended, although certainly not tried or guaranteed, for gonorrhea.

Sage, in the form of tea, is recommended for remedying both sexual desire and sexual debility. Scullcap is also splendid for supressing undue sexual desire. The root of the lily of the valley may be used for the same purpose.

For those with the opposite problem there are also suggestions.

A mandrake plant (Podophyllum peltatum), properly obtained, is supposed to have strong aphrodesiac properties. To obtain it, however, may be quite difficult. On the night of a full moon, a person must go out with his ears filled with beeswax and attach one end of a horsehair to the tail of a dog and the other end to the mandrake plant. He should then proceed to light the dog on fire, and the dog should run, thus extracting the plant. Men have been reputed to go mad upon hearing the squeaking of the plant being pulled out, so beeswax is to keep you from going mad. The plant should be dried and a teaspoonful of it should be boiled in a pint of water. Legend has it that after drinking this tea, your sexual problems will be solved.

Vitamin E has gained the reputation of being a fertiity vitamin. Natural vitamin E is found in wheat germ and wheat germ oil. It may also be taken in capsule form. For males, some have recommended that the B vitamins (as found in yeast) be taken with this.

Spanish fly, a popular aphrodesiac made of pulverized beetles treated chemically, is not recommended and may be quite dangerous.

Ginseng root, available in a health food store, is a safe and supposedly wonderful aphrodesiac It is easily made into tea form.

Marijuana is also reported to be helpful in treating sexual problems, although illegal. Licorice and pumpkin are also quite good.

Governor's Commission Condemns C.B.A.

The Governor's Commission on Student Affairs voted at its December 5th meeting to condemn The Civil Board Authorities (C.B.A.) for denying out of state students the right to register to vote in Vermont.

The Commission was formed by Governor Deane C. Davis in 1969. This commission has been active the past two years in working toward the passing of the age of majority bill, voting age bill, and the lowering of the drinking age, all passed in last year's legislative session. All but three Vermont Colleges (Goddard, Windham, and Bennington) are represented on the commission at present.

The Governor in December made it possible to have students sit as non-voting members on most every Board, Commission, or Committee in the State Government. Any applicants to State Boards, Commissions, or Committees should be mailed to: The Governor's Commission on Student Affairs, Executive Department, Montpelier, Vermont. A list of the different agencies can also be obtained and other information is readily available at this address.

Printed below is the resolution to condemn the C.B.A. that was sent to Attorney General, Jim Jeffords.

Resolution

We, the students of colleges in the State of Vermont, condemn those Civil Board Authorities which through their action deny resident Vermonters the protection of the U.S.Constitution by denying to the U.S. citizens who have reached the voting age, the right to register to vote in the town or city of their choice and present residence.

The Governor's Commission on Student Affairs urges the Attorney General to objectively intervene with the full authority of his office to prevent the current denial to a large number of eligible student voters of their right to vote. This is being done without due cause, by disapproval of their registration forms as completed under valid requirements.

It is urgently hoped that your office will take action to clarify this situation before the next election is upon us.

Respectfully submitted,
John W. Walsh, IV
Executive Assistant on
Student Affairs
Governor Deane C. Davis

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Soviet Students Visit Midd

BY JOEL LEVENBERG

For the second consecutive year, Middlebury hosted a group of visitors from the Soviet Union. The group of seven men and two women arrived on Thursday, December 9, for a three day stay as part of a two week tour of cities in the Eastern United States. Most members of the group were either students or teachers.

The group arrived by bus from New York on Thursday, December 9. After a short ceremony at Old Chapel, at which time the visitors were greeted by President Armstrong, housing was set up for the guests; Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Professor Samuel Orth and Miss Marty Lang of the Russian Department, as well as Professors Pereira and Olinick and Miss Donnita Ryan, Russian teacher at Middlebury Union High School acted as hosts.

On Friday the group toured educational facilities in the Middlebury area, and part of the college campus. On Friday evening a party was held for the visitors at the SDU's. On Saturday the group toured the downtown area, completed their tour of the campus, and was taken on a tour of Bread Loaf and the Snow Bowl. In the evening they attended the hockey gome at the Field House. On Sunday the visitors attended the Christmas concert in the Chapel, and then in the afternoon departed by bus for Boston.

Middlebury was selected as a stop on the visitors' tour because of the widespread study of Russian and the interest in Russian and Soviet culture which has developed here over the years.

Before returning home the group also toured Boston, Washington D.C., and New York.

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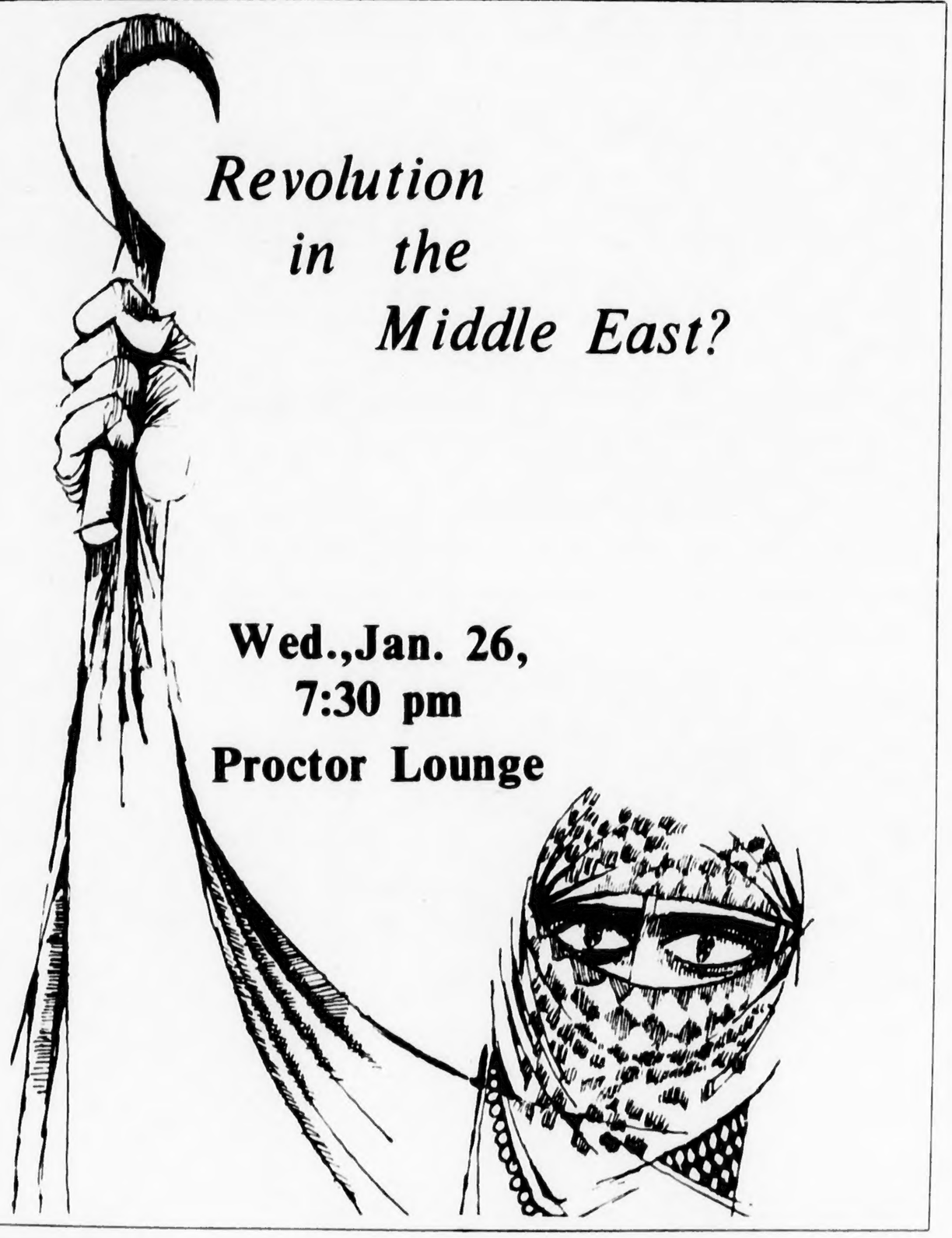

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